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PRAISE MOSCOW CHEMICAL PLANT

The excellent operations of the Akrikhin Plant in Moscow have made the plant known in the Soviet chemicopharmaceutical field as a model of a smoothly operating Soviet enterprise. Scientists and technologists from all over the Soviet Union make regular visits to the plant to investigate various advanced production methods, which they in turn can apply in their own enterprises.

Recently, a delegation of visitors arrived from the Kemerovo, Tyumen', and Tbilisi chemiopharmaceutical plants. The reactions of these visitors can be summed up in the statement made by Kurnosov, director of the Kemerovo Chemiopharmaceutical Plant: "Last year, our plant exceeded the norms by 7%, but this year, after incorporating some of the advances achieved at the Akrikhin Plant, we hope to establish new production records. The members of the autoclave brigade (Kemerovo Plant) have achieved remarkable success in increasing the output of phenothiazine for veterinary use. The shop has been placed on a single-shift basis instead of the previous three-shift basis. In addition, the Moscow Salicylates Plant method has been adopted by the Kemerovo Plant, thus tripling the output of aspirin."

Dzhaparidze, director of the Tbilisi Chemicopharmaceutical Plant, stated that methods developed at the Akrikhin Plant were utilized to good advantage at his plant. Moreover, innovations developed by the Akrikhin Plant have served as a basis for developments at the Tbilisi Chemicopharmaceutical Plant. On the basis of an idea developed at the Akrikhin Plant, members of the Tannin Shop (Tbilisi Plant) were able to improve their methods for the processing of liquor, and this resulted in an annual production of 97,000 rubles' worth of organic solvents, obtained from residues of tannin production.(2)

The advanced technological methods developed by B. Felitsin and A. Nikiforov of the Akrikhin Plant have received wide approval and adoption by chemical-pharmaceutical plants in Moscow, Leningrad, Khar'kov, Riga, and other cities of

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the USSR. As previously stated, developments at the Akrikhin Plant have frequently served as the basis for innovations at other plants. This industry-wide improvement scheme has been facilitated by the medium of frequent meetings among leading personnel of various plants to permit an interchange of ideas. At a recent meeting, personnel of the Moscow Salicylates Plant suggested certain variants for the Felitsin-Nikiforov methods, which were wholeheartedly endorsed by all.

At the Khar'kov Chemicopharmaceutical Plant, production has increased greatly because advanced methods developed by the Akrikhin Plant have been adopted. Personnel of the Galeno-Chemical Shop at the Khar'kov Plant have succeeded in doubling their output and, at the same time, have increased the quality of the product. Production in the Ampoule Shop and the Shop for Prepared Medicinal Products has also increased. Workers in various shops and departments of the plant have promoted the production of many new materials, such as saccharose, calcium gluconate, sodium bromide, and pyramidon. In addition, every worker at the plant is cooperating with the plan to achieve greater economies in time, labor, and raw materials for this year.(1)

SOURCES

1. Moscow, Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, No 11, 7 Feb 1952
2. Ibid., No 15, 21 Feb 1952

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